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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the favorable cirhave not been every where realized, yet, on the whole, the labors of the husbandman, are rewarded with a bountiful return; industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate; nothing threatens from abroad, the continuance of external peace, nor has any thing at home impaired the strength to our foreign relations. of those fraternal and domestic ties which constitutes the only guaranty to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude in our national affairs-These blessings, which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for our devout and fervent gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful for other bounties bestowed by the the same munificent hand, and more exclu-

sively our own. The present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions; and our system, differing from all others in the acknowledged, practised, and unlimited operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovreignty of the peoplehas now been fully tested by experience.

The constitution devised by our forefathers as the time-worm and bond of that system, then untried, has become a settled form of government, not only preserving and protecting the great principles upon which it was founded, but wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private of a joint commission of survey and exinterests. Though subject to change and entire revocation, whenever deemed inadequate to all these purposes, yet such is atory and friendly spirit, and instructions the wisdom of its construction, and so sta- to enable the British Minister to conclude ble has been the public sentiments that it remains unaltered, except in matters of de- to him without delay. It is hoped and extail, comparatively unimportant. It has proved amply sufficient for the various emergencies incident to our condition as a nation. A formidable foreign war; agitating collisions between domestic and, in some respects, rival sovereignties; temptations to intestine commotions of neighboring countries; the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity; and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth-these, with other trials not less formidable, have all been encountered, and thus far successfully resis-

It was reserved for the American Union to test the advantages of a government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of the popular will; and our experience has shown that it is as beneficent in practice as it is just in theory. Each siccessive change made in our local institutions has contributed to extend the right of suffrage, has increased the direct influence of the mass of the community, given grea ter freedom to individual exertion, and restricted, more and more, the powers of government; yet the influence, prudence and patriotism of the people have kept pace with the augmented responsibility. In no country has education been so widely diffused. Domestic peace has nowhere so largely reigned. The close bonds of social intercourse have in no instance pre- rations against the authorities and people vailed with such harmony over a space so of Canada. vast. All forms of religion have united, for the first time, to diffuse charity and upon the peace and order of a neighboring piety, because, for the first time in the his- country have been, as was expected, fatal tery of nations, all have been totally untrammelled, and absolutely free. deepest recesses of the wilderness have ness in the social condition consequent The authorities in Canada, from intellibeen penetrated; yet, instead of the rudeupon such adventures elsewhere, numerous communities have spring up, already unrivalled in prosperity, general intelligence, internal tranquility, and the wisdom of their political institutions. Internal improvement, the fruit of individual enterprise, fostered by the protection of the States, has added new links to the confederation, and fresh rewards to provident industry. Doubtful questions of domestic policy have been quietly settled by mutu-Taxation and public debt, the burdens as their duty to themselves, would lead are injurious to the Russian establishments and manufactures, minister to each other. ted States towards Geeat Britain, as well

which bear so heavily upon all other countries, have pressed with comparative lightness upon us. Without one entangling alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation; and the rights of our citizens are and watchful people.

To this practical operation of our institutions so evident and successful, we owe that increased attachment to them, which is among the most cheering exhibitions of best security, in time to come, against foreign and domestic assault.

This review of the results of our institutions, for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung: constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure; strict forbearance on the part of the Government from exercing any doubtful or disputed powers: and a cautious abstinence with concerns which properly and are best left to

State regulations and individual enterprise. Full information of the state of our foreign affairs having been recently, on two cumstances in the condition of the coun- different occasions, submitted to Congress, try, under which you reassemble for the I deem it uecessary now to bring to your performance of your official duties. Though notice only such events as have subsethe anticipations of an abundant harvest quently occurred, or are of such importance as to require particular attention.

The most amiable dispositions continue o be exhibited by all the nations with whom the Government and citizens of the U. States have an habitual intercourse .--At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference

I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made towards the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feeling between the two na-This important change has been tions. effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments which, when ratified, will refer to the arbitrament of a friendly power all the subjects of controversy between us growing out of injuries o individuals. There is, at present, also, reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of a diplomatic intercourse with our sister Republic.

With respect to the northeastern boundary of the U. States, no official correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment such an arrangement will be transmitted pected that these instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honor of their own country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the U. States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a powe rwith which we are at peace, and with which the U. States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret, deeply however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens of the United States have associated together to make hostile incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there in violation of the obligations and laws of the IL States, and in open disre gard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed, by a hostile invasion actually made by the citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military ope-

The results of these criminal assaults ly destructive to the misguided and deluled persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken .gence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them, have actually embodied the militia, and assumed the attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the Colonies were exposed from the U. States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interfe-1 rence. If an insurrection existed in Canal forbearance, and agriculture commerce, ada the amicable dispositions of the Uni-

them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to on the north-west coast, are calculated to eight millions of Treasury notes, consti- country, or in compelling the resumption every where respected, because they are all attempts on the part of its own citizens rican government for the renewal of the known to be guarded by a united, sensitive, to disturb the peace of a country where article last referred to. order prevails, or has been re-established. been regarded by the American Govern- of the convention of 1824, a right to trade popular sentiment, and will prove their ment and people with the greatest abhor- with the natives upon the coast in quesrence. Military incursions by our citiwhatever, have. from the commencement of our government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar thereof, the mutual privileges mentioned acts within our own territory.

> By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of international law --principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world-been more earnestly cherished or scarcely respected, than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established the independence of our own country.-They promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period of our history they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a highly penal character, the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will, I trust always continue to be regarded as a duty insepa ribly associated with the maintainance of our national honor. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as they regard their own to be, is natural; nor can a sincere solicitude for the success all those who are at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, be imp-n ted to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undisguised expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neither the right nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest or the honor of the U. States require, that they should be party to any such struggic, and by inevitable consequence, to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our constitution, is wisely left to Congress a one to decide.

It is by the laws, already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision, by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violations of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imoutations the good faith and honor of the country.—As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. 1 cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of our fellow citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of the people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises. In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faitfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, is for Congress to decide.

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted, that the Government of Russia declines a renewal of the fourth article of the convention of April, 1824, between the U. S. and his Imperial Majesty by the third article of which it is agreed that "hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the U. States, or under the authority of the said States, any establishment noon the north west coast of A. merica, nor in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of 54 deg. 40' of north latitude; and that in the same mantier there shall be none formed v Russian subjects, or under the authority of Resia, south of the same parallel;" and by the 4th erticle, that, during a term of 10 years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country." The reasons assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article, are, briefly, that the only use made by our citizens of the privilege it secures to them, has been to supply the Indians with liquors, ammunitions, and fire arms; that the traffic has been excluded from the Russia trade; and as the supplies furnished trom the United States

restrian their citizens from all violations produce complaints between the two govof the laws which have been passed for ernments, His Imperial Majesty thinks it dollars, and will leave in the Treasury the rent than its tendency to increase inordiits enforcement. But this Government re- for the interest of both countries not to accognizes a still higher obligation to repress cede to the proposition made by the Ame-

The correspondence herewith communi-Depredations by our citizens upon nations at cated will show the ground upon which we peace with the United States, or combina- contend that the citizens of the United tions for committing them, have at all times | States have, independent of the provision tion, at unoccupied places, liable, however, zens into countries so situated, and the it is admitted, to be at any time extinguishcommission of acts of violence on the ed by the creation of Russian establishmembers thereof, in order to effect a change | ments at such points. This right is deniin its Government, or under any pretext ed by the Russian government, which asserts that by the operation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to waive the general right to land on the vacant coasts on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted, in lieu in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in their trade with the northwest coast of America will perhaps, on adverting to the official statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last few years, be deemed too inconsiderable in amount to attract much attention; yet the subject may, in other respects, deserve the

careful consideration of congress. I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which in consequence of differences between that Republic and France, was instituted in May last, still continues, enforced by a competent French nava force and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French government to render this measure as little onorous as practible to the interests of the citizens of the U. States, and to those of neutral commerce; and i is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico will soon re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

A convention for marking that part of the boundary between the U. States and the republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to Red River, was concluded and signed at this city on the 25th of April last. It has since been ratified by both governments; and seasonable measures will be taken to carry it into cffect on the part of the U. States.

The application of that republic for ad nission into the Union, made in August 1837, and which was declined for reasons already made known to you, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which was presented to the Secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of the ratification of the convention above men-

tioned. Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the King of Greece, and of a similar treaty with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompany this message for the information of Congress, and for such legislative enactments as may be found necessary or expedient in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of gradually increasing and widely exten ded commerce; to guard the rights of the A merican citizens, whose business or pleas ure, or other motives, may tempt them into distant climes, and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will which experience has proved so beneficial to international intercourse, the government of the United States has deemed it expedient, from time to time, to establish diplomatic connections with the different foreign states the appoint ment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to say to you, that since the close of your last session, these negociations have been opened under the happiest auspices with Austria and the two Sicilies; that new nominations have been made in the respective missions to Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden, and Norway, in this country; and that a Minister Extraordinary, has been received, accredited to this government from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the government, and of their condition for the past year, will be made to you by the Sec

retary of the Treasury. The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, is estimated at \$2,765,342. The receipts of the year, from customs and lands, will probably amount to \$20,615,598. These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of Treasury notes; of which less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal, will be outstanding at the end of the year, and by the sale of one ef the bonds of the Bank of the United States, for \$2,254,871. The aggregate of try so dangerous an institution; and we means from these and other sources, with the balance on hand on the 1st January last, has been applied to the payment of appropriations of Congress. The whole

balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of Treasury notes are to be paid during the coming year, in addition to the ordinary appropiations for the support of Government. both these purposes, the resources of the Treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient, if the charges upon it are not increased beyond the annual estimates. No excess however, is likely to exist: nor can the post poned instalment of the surplus revenue be deposited with the States, nor any considerable appropriations beyond the estimates be made without casting a deficiency in the Treasury. The great caution, advisable at all times, of limiting appropriations to the public service, is rendered necessary at present by the prospective and rapid reduc-tion of the tariff; while the vigilant jealously, evidently excited among the people by the occurrences of the last few years, assures us that they expect from their representatives, and will sustain them in the exercise of the most rigid economy .-Much can be effected by postponing appropriations not immediately required for the ordinary public service, or for any pressing emergency, and much by reducing the expenditures where the entire and immediate ccomplishment of the objects in view is not indispensable.

When we call to mind the recent and extreme embarrassments produced by excessive issues of bank paper, aggravate by the unforseen withdrawal of much foreign capital, and the inevitable derangement arising from the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States as required by Congress; and consider the heavy expenses incurred by the removal of Indian tribes; by the military operations in Flori da; and on account of the unusually large appropriations made at the last two annual sessions of Congress for other objects we have striking evidence in the pres ent efficient state of our finances, of the a oundant resources of the country to fulfil all its obligations. Nor is it less gratify ing to find that the general business of the community, deeply affected as it has been, is reviving with additional vigor, chastened by the lessons of the best, and animated by the hopes of the future. By the curtailment of paper issues; by the curbing the sanguine and adventurous spirit of speculation; and by the honorable application of all available means to the fulfilment of obligations, confidence has been restored both at home and abroad, and ease and facility secured to all the operations of

The agency of the Government in prolucing these results has been as efficient as its powers and means permitted. By withholding from the States the deposite of the fourth instalment, and having several millions at long credits with the banks, principally in one section of the country, and more immediately beneficial to it; and at the same time, aiding the banks and commercial communities in other sections. by postponing the payment of bonds for duties to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars, by an issue of Treasury notes as a means to enable the Government to meet the consequences of their indulgencies, but, affording, at the same time, facilities for remittance and exchange and by steadily declining to employ as general depositories of the public revenues, or receive the notes of all banks which refused to redeem them with specie; by these measures, aided by the fa vorable action of some of the banks, and by the support and co-operation of a large portion of the community, we have witnessed an early resumption of specie payments in our great commercial capital, promptly followed in almost every part of he U. States. This result has been alike salutary to the true interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; to public morals, respect for the laws, and that confidence between man and man which is so essential in all our social re,

The contrast between the suspension of 1814 and that of 1837 is most striking. The short duration of the latter; the prompt restoration of business; the evident benefits resulting from an adherence by the Government to the constitutional tandard of value, instead of sanctioning the suspension by the receipt of irredeemable paper; and the advantage derivedfrom thelarge amount of specie introduced into the country previous to 1837, afford a valuable illustration of the true policy of the Government in such a crisis. Nor can the comparison fail to remove the impression that a national bank is necessary in such emergencies. Not only were specie payments resumed without its aid, but exchanges have also been more rapidly restored than when it existed, there by showing that private capital, enterprise and prudence are fully adequate to these ends. On all these points experience seems to have confirmed the views heretofore submitted to Congress. We have been saved the mortification of seeing the distresses of the community for the third time seized on to fasten upon the counmay also hope that the business of individuals will hereafter be relieved from the injurious effects of a continued agitation of that disturbing subject. The limited influence of a national bank in averting including the redemption of more than derangement in the exchanges of the your wisdom, determine upon the proprie-

tutes an aggregate of about forty millions of specie payments, is now not less appanate speculation by expansions and contraction; its disposition to create panic and embarrassment for the promotion of its own designs; its interference with politics; and its far greater power for evil than for good, either in regard to the local institutions or the operations of Government itself. What was in these respects but apprehension or opinion, when a national bank was established, now stands confirmed by humilating experience.

The scenes through which we have passed conclusively prove how little our commerce, agriculture, manufactures or finances, require such an institution, and what dangers are attendant on its power-a power, I trust, never to be conferred by the American people upon their Government, and still less upon individuals, not responsible to them for its unavoidable

My conviction of the necessity of a further legislative provision for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public noney, and my opinion in regard to the accomplishment of those objects, have been already submitted to you. These have been strengthened by recent events; and, in the full conviction that time and experience must still further demonstrate their propriety, I feel it my duty, with respectful reference to the conflicting views of others, again to invite your attention to

With the exception of limited sums deposited in the few banks still employed under the act of 1836, the amounts received for duties, and, with very inconiderable exceptions, those accruing from lands also, have since the general suspenion of specie payments by the deposite banks, been kept and disbursed by the Preasurer, under his general legal powers ubject to the superintendence of the Secetary of the Treasury. The propriety of defining more specifically, and of regulating by law, the exercise of this wide scope of executive discretion has been already submitted to Congress.

A change in the office of collector at one of our principals ports has brought to light a defalcation of the gravest character, the particulars of which, will be laid before you in a special report from the Secretary of the Treasury. By his report and the accompaning documedts, it will be seen that the weekly returns of the defaulting offices, apparently exhibited throughout a faithful administration of the affairs intrusted to his management. It, however, now appears that he commenced abstracting the public money shortly after his appointment, and continued to do o, progressively increasing the amount, for the term of more than seven years embracing a portion of the period during which the public moneys were deposited in the Bank of the United States, the whole of that of the State bank deposite system and concluding only on his retirement from office, after that system had substantially failed in consequence of the suspension of specie payments.

The way in which this defalcation was so long concealed, and the steps taken to indemnify the United States, as far as practicable, against him, will also be presented to you. The case is one which imperatively claims the attention of Congress; and furnishes the strongest motive for the establishment of a more severe and secure system for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys than any that has heretofore existed.

It seems proper, at all events, by an early enactment, similar to that of other countries, the application of public money by an officer of Government to private uses, should be made a felony, and visited with severe and ignominious punishment. This is already in effect, the law in respect to the mint, and has been productive of the most salutary results .-Whatever system is adopted, such an enactment, would be wise as an independent measure, since much of the public money must, in their collection and ultimate disbursment, pass twice through the hands of public officers, in whatever manner they are intermediately kept. The Government, it must be admitted, has been from its commencement comparatively fortunate in this respect.

But the appointing power cannot always be well advised in in its selections, and the experienced of every country has shown that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation. It is a duty, therefore, which the Government owes, as well to the interests committed to its care as to the officers themselves, to provide every guard against transgressions of this character, that is consistent with reason and humanity. Congress cannot be too jealous of the conduct of these who are intrusted with the public money, and I shall at all times be disposed to encourage a watchful discharge of this duty .-If a more direct co-operation on the part of Congress, in the supervision of the officers intrusted with the custody and application of the public money is deemed desirable, it will give me pleasure to assist in the establishment of any judicious and constitutional plan by which that object may be accomplished. You will in measure necessary to its effectual execu-

When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made a depository of the public money, a right was receded to Congress to inspect, to act as it pleased by a committee of that body, the bonds and proceedings of the bank. In one of the States whose banks or institutions are supposed to rank amongst the first in point of stability, they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and much of the success of the banking system is attributed to this watchful supervision. The same course has also, in view of its beneficial operation, been adopted by an adjoining State, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to the financial concerns. I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers intrusted with the custody of the public moneys.

The frequent performance of this duty might be made obligatory on the committee in respect to others. They might report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to a prompt removal from office, unless the default was satisfactorily accounted for; and report, also, to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the result of their examinations and proceedings. It does not appear to me that, with a subjection of this call of public officers to the general supervision of the Executive, to examine by a committee of Congress at periods of which they should have no previous notice, and to prosecution and punishment as for felony for every breach of trust, the safe keeping of the pub lic moneys, under the system proposed. might be placed on a surer foundation than it has ever occupied since the establishmen

of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you additional information containing new details on this interesting subject To these I ask your early attention. it should have given rise to great diversity opinion, cannot be a subject of surprise After the collection and custody of the public moneys had been for so many years connected with, and made subsiduary to, the advancement of private interests, a return to the simple and self-denying ordinances of the constitution, could not but be difficult. But time and free discussion eliciting the sentiments of the people, and aided by that conciliatory spirit which has ever characterized their course on great emergencies, ticipation on one important point at least- tinue in the same safe course, and be con to private purposes-been fully realized .--There is no reason to suppose that legislation upon that branch of the subject would now be embarrassed by a difference of opina large majority of our constituents. The position, they cannot but secure the confi connection which formerly existed between the Government and banks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interests of the community at large. It aggravated the disasters of trade and the general derangement of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and ad ditional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which threw the country into convulsions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed .-The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenues of the state, furnished the resources for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced industry from its regular and salutary occupations by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempt-

tex of speculation on remote contingencies The same wide-spread influence impeded also the resources of the Government, cur tailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfilment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds, and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditures multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the

ing all trades and professions into the vor

In a government whose distinguishing characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations for the acquisition of legislative influence to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The great interests specially intrusted to, or netemptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrary, not unfrequently too strong gress. to be resisted. The influence, in the di rection of public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of being sensibly and injuriously effected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress, as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannet always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinister ends, rather than the objects that advance public liberty, and promote the general good.

whole subject new rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be adopted at the present session.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out o place for me here to remark, that the de claration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostiliv. official or personal, to those institutions; or to repeat, in the form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposive privileges, and, as a State magistrate, to render them available for the mainten-

lishments, they may be used or not in conthe Union may seem to require. The only which are congregated on that border. safe or proper principle upon which their ntercourse with the Government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen; the conferring of mutual benefits. When the Government can accomplish a financial opera-tion better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the service of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those that will serve t on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State banks any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of State institutions, or of private itizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to those institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves dapart from the objects of their creaion. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make Government lependant upon them for the successful adninistration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it ever will be of inclinaion, no matter from what motive or con ideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than justice to the banks t say, that, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of speci payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enact ments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the General Government. acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduc tion of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state was well relied upon for a satisfactory settle-ment of the question. Already has this an-ed prosperity. The banks have but to conthe impropriety of diverting public money tent in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government and to drive from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows upon other State establishments, on the people of the States ion, or fail to receive the cordial support of and on the States themselves. In this their lence and good will of the people and the Government, which they can only lose when leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and pervert the operations of the evernment to their own purpose.

Our experience under the act passed a he last session, to grart pre-emption rights o settlers on the public lands, has as yet een too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provi ions to carry out the wise and liberal poli cy of the government in that respect. The ecommendations formerly submitted to you, respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives and the legslation of the two branches. A favorable mpression has, I trust, been made in the lifferent foreign countries to which partic ular attention has been directed, and though we cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and arge revenue is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet as these monopolies really injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained rom another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this ses sion for taking the next census, or enume ration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended by causing it to embrace authentic statiscal returns of the essarily affected by the legislation of Con-

The accompanying report of the Secre tary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the severa branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the U. States has een nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully emloyed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defences of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session but which were not acted upon, as is sup-posed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and form the basis for a general system of ganization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundary and gun-powder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be ituated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your at-

tention. The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service sed to their creation in the form of exclusion and the form of exclusi

interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves paration to rush on their own destruction merely as State institutions, having no ne- and attack the white settlements, all seem cessary connection with its legislation or to require that this subject should be acted its administration. Like other State estab- upon without delay, and the War departpublic policy and the general interests of sault from the numerous and warlike tribes

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprize you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new home west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session with a view to the long standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effect. agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance. The successful accomplishment of this

Seminoles in Florida, the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws tion, and attempt to usurp powers not con- the Pottawatamies, the Otawas, and the ferred upon them, or to subvert the stan-dard of value established by the constituhave rendered the speedy and successful result of the long-established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it though several suc-cessive Administrations. That its mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man is incompatible with the happiness or safety of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinon. Reason and experience have long since lemonstrated its impracticability. The better fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous con dicts of power between the l'ederal and State Governments; and detriment to the ndividual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the coun-The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition than that on which hey then resided, the guarantee to them, by the United States, of their exclusive posall intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissention and the ex tension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of this particular administration only, but of each in success ion since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has it is true, from time to time given rise to conflicts of opposition and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity ef the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinter-

v to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. there occurred in the early settlement of this country. as well as in all others, where the civilized race has succeeded to the po sessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly chargwill be eventually crowned with success, if | ed upon this Government since it became persisted in with temperate firmness, and free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity: its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation of In lians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so nnustly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for the further de tails. To the Cherokees whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of at tention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guars antee of exclusive and peaceable possessiont 13,524,135 acres of land, on westside of the Mississippi' eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they left are in exchange for only 9,491 acres of land on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated of pay them five millions six hundred thousand dollars for their interest in improvements on the lands thus relinquished, and one million and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate ruthless

Occupying the double character of con-

tractor on its own account, and guardian

for the parties contracted with, it was hard-

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miamies, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the, Indian title to eighteen millions four hundred and fifty eight thousand acres has been extinguish siming by appropriate legislation to secure and tranquility of the and have, with other Indian expenses, Secretary of War in the accompanying re-

ty of adopting such a plan, and upon the the community against the consequences of country. With this view, likewise, I re- borne very heavily upon the Treasury.— port, for the permanent occupation of the Courts of the united States held within the respectheir occasional mismanagement, I have yet commend the adoption of the plan present- of unbought Indian lands within the States dians, and the more efficient protection of exercise of rights confered by law, and have ern frontier. The preservation of the lives and Territories, and the Legislature and the people of Florida from their inhuman never doubted their utility, when properly and properly of our fellow citizens who are managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and, through that channel, the other interests of the converges of the conver important negotiations were concluded, I braced by them. is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms Norfolk on the 19th of August last; and invalue, and that no more favorable terms Norfolk on the 19th of August last; and in-have been granted to the United States than formation has been received of its safe arwould have been reasonably expected in a rival at the island of Madeira. The best negotiation with civilized men, fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own there is every reason to anticipate, from its rights. For the Indian title to 116,349, efforts, results beneficial to commerce and 057 acres, acquired since the 4th of March, 1820, the United States have paid \$72,560,-056, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and establishments, and imple ments. When the heavy expense incurred by the United States, and the circumstance important object; the removal, also, of the that so large a portion of the entire territoentire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the ry will be forever unsaleable, are considered, and his price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meetbeen done to the Indians in these purchases ing sudden demands for the reinforcement Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians in distress, in affording active service to an have been uniformly characterized by a sin- additional number of officers and in visiting core and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of gratification to learn that not withstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen rom the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane and undeviating policy of the Government in this, most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consumma-

tion. The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the west, is highly prosperous, and encourage the hope of their early civilization. have for the most part, abandoned the hunt er state, and turned their attention to agri cultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region, maintain themselves by their encouragement. own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greates number are small agriculturists. iving in comfort upon the produce of their farms. The recent emigrants, although the have in some instances removed reluctantly occupied by the Indians within the States have readily acquiesced in their unavoidble destiny. They have found at once a "? compense for passtutterings, and an incenttive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friend ly in their feeling towards the United ession of that country forever, exempt from States; and it is to be hoped that acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, gradually subdue their warlike propensities and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable o' ject the attention of Congress is solicited to the casures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protec tion, as well from each other as from the hostility of the war like tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It the causes and occasions for hostilities a- sonable demands. nong the tribes, to inspire an interest in observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the securities of property, and the motives or self-improvement.

Intimately connected with this subject. s the establishment of the military defen ces recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to .-Without them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous war like tribes that surround them and to provide for the safety of the frontier

settlers of the bordering States. The case of the Seminoles is at present the only excepton to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifneen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent atcrews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border tha Gulf, leave the Government no ulternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled rom Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, and have in every other instance, insisted upon a ike performance of their obligations. relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished and, in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements, still continue to wage a war against the United States, communities, of the same extent, in the would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but he of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes: Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and narshes and which from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommend, therefore, to your attention the plan submitted by the

priety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits. The Navy, herewith transmitted, it will appear treaties which were, with a single exception of the disposable naval tion, made in pursuance of previous appro- force is either actively employed, or in a priations for defraying the expenses, have state of preparation for the purpose of expesubsequently been ratified by the Senate, rience and discipline and the protection of and received the sanction of Congress by our commerce. So effectually has been this ment authorised to place that country in a the appropriations necessary to carry them protection, that, so far as the information ducting the affairs of the Government, as state of complete defence against an as- into effect. Of the terms upon which these of Government extends, not a single outimportant negotiations were concluded, I rage has been attempted on a vessel carry-can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel ing the flag of the United States, within no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the present year, in any quarter, however the Indians in the extensive territory em-

spirits animate the officers and crews, and

honorable to the nation.

It will also be seen that the reduction of the force now in commission is contemple-The unsettled state of a portion of South America renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in quarter; the vast and increasing interests embarked in the trade of the Indian and China seas, in the whale fisheries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety; and a small squadron may be employed to great of other stations, in aiding merchant vessels the different ports of the United States, an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and in other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every dev seeking new avenues, of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the national rights and honor; the recollection of its former exploits. and the anticipation of its future triumph whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past; all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence and a proper subject of Legislative

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General .-The extent of post roads' covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,202 miles .-The number of post offices in the United States is 12,553 and rapidly increasing.— The gross revenue for the year ending the 30th of June last, was \$4,262,255,00. The accuring expenditures, \$680,058 00 excess of expenditures. \$147,923 00 .-This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the 1st inst, was \$354,008 00. The reve nue for the year ending June 40, 1838, was \$161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the department had been graduated upon the anticipation of a largely increased revenue

A moderate curtailment of mail service onsequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger embarrassment. Its revnue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of im-

provement. Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report only remains to give them a government as relates to the transportation of the mails and laws which will encourage industy, and upon rail roads. The laws on that subject secure to them the rewards of their exer- do not seem adequate to secure that service tions. The importance of some form of now become almost essential to the public ested friend of the Indian tribe, accustom-government cannot be too much insisted up-interests, and at the same time protect the department from combinations and unrea-

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention t the accessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well as from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action. Your attention is again earnestly invited to th

nggestions and recommendations submitted at the act session, in respect to the District of Columbia. I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice cerain proceedings at law which have recently been resecuted in this District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Post-master General, and which have resulted in the pay-ment of money out of the national Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Jovernment by judicial compulsion, exercised by the common aw writ of mandamus, issued by the circuit court The facts of the case, and the grounds of the pro-

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire, will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid, the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your conside

anon.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the rost Marco Canama to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treastacks on the light houses along that danger-ous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and they have murdered the passengers and office Department, which award the Post Master General declined to accept in full, until he should General declined to accept in tull, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed upon the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Post Master General was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be terial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the Circuit Court of this district had au hority to interfere by mandamus—such a power naving never before been asserted or claimed by that court. With a view to the settlement of these hat court. With a view to the settlement of the circuit mportant questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitted that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this

Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of Johnson. this District the power to issue such a writ to an they will immediately write and state where him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the Court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning, which, in my judgment, renders further legislative provistion indispensable to the public interests, and the equal administration of justice.

tive States, possess the power in question: but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these

and to the latter by Congress.) has been, by its legislation, vested in the Circuit Court of this District. No such direct grant of power to the Circuit Court of this District is claimed, but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from everal sections of the law establishing the Court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be in force in that part of the District ceded by that State; and, by this provision, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the Court of King's Bench-because the Sovereign, who, according to the theory of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present, in construction of law, -alone possesses the high power of issuing the writ of mandamus, not only to iner of issuing the writ of mandanus, not only to in-ferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to ma-gistates and others, commanding them, in the king's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It has been held, in the case reterred to, that as the Supreme Court of the U. States, is, by het constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District is a court of general jurisdiction in cases at com-mon law, and the highest court of original jurisdic-tion in the District, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers. Another, ground relied upon to maintain the power in question, is that it was included, by fair, construction, in the power it granted to the circuit courts of the U. States, by the act "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of

courts of the U. States, by the act "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of February, 1801; that the act establishing the circuit court of this Dis-trict, passed the 27th day of February, 1801, con-ferred upon that court and the judges thereof, the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place in the next year did not disact, which took place in the next year, did not di-vest the circuit of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with powers over the subject in which it is conceded, were taken a-

the subject in which it is conceded, were taken a-way from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of feb. 13th, 1301.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendant extra indicial prerogative powers of the court of King's Bench, in England, or that either of the acts of Congress, by necessary implication, authorize the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are, in one respect, the same. The result in other cases is, that the officers of the United States, staoned in different parts of the United States, are respect to the performance of their official duties, abject to different laws and a different supervision, in the States to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another, and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial contest, from which in the States they are executed.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of such a power in the judiciary, in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States. a system of Government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice, ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consider-

MARTIN VAN BUREN. WASHINTON, Dec. 3, 1838.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD.

1839,

By S. D. W'Culloudn, is this day published. and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gaette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting-the

Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meredian, according to a well regulated clock-the moon's place in the Ecti tie, and its government of a man's body-figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of earh-times of the Southing of the principal fixed Slars and Con-stellations—the rising and setting of the Planets - descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839 - Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c. - Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the lowns and villages in Kentucky-times. for holding all the Courts in Kentucky-Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c. The contents will slew the great advantage this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor: Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almans acs as may be necessary to supply their subscri-



West Main-Street. opposite Jefferson-Street. PITE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will

be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of PORTER, ALE AND BEER. He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate o stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of eptember. Orders from the adjacent towns ill be attended to. Distillers will be furnishwill be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.

JOHN R. CLEARY. Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 .-- 46-6m

INFORMATION WANTED. NFORMATIN wanted and asked at the hands of all editors in the United States, who are friends to their country.

I, the widow of WM. M'CAIN, dec'd, who

was a soldier of the Revolution, and suffered much in the struggle for independence, desirous much in the struggle for independence, desirous of proving my marriage, and procuring a pension from the U. States, wish to gain information respecting the residence of my relations, in order to establish that fact. My parents emigrated about the year 1782, from Orange Co. N. Y. to the Western States, or Kentucky.—My father's name was Thomas Johnson, and my mother's maiden name Susan Papino; our family consisted of several children. family consisted of several children, my brothers names were John, Benjamin and George Should any of them see this notice.

they are.

Care Editors in the Union will please give this two or three insertions for the benefit of an area of the self-in much herself in ndigent widow, who suffered much herself in

the struggle for freedom.

CHARLOTTE M'CAIN. qual administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme | Waiwick, Orange Co. N. Y. Oct. 27, 1838.

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, NY.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1838.

Gov. CLARK's Message was given in our last

President VAN BUREN'S Message was issued in an extra Gazette, on Monday last, and is inserted, for preservation, in our paper to-day.

We are not, like some of our cotemporaries, disposed to condema either. Mr. Van Buren's Message appears to us to embrace every topic proper to be contained in such a state paper. That the views of the President relative to the keeping and disbursing the public moneys should not be satisfactory to the bank party, was to have been expected; but we think his message has been fully approved by the Democratic party-at least such is our opinion.

Having got through the publication of those mportant documents, we shall have more room

That eternal disturber of the proceedings in Congress, John Q. Adams, although it is known ken Mr. to the whole country, that the proposition of Texas to become a part of the United States, had been formally withdrawn, moved on the second day of the session, that all petitions on the subject, heretofore presented, be referred to a select committee-which was ordered to be laid on the table, -aves 136, noes 61.

Mr Adams also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the conduct of Mr Stevenson, our Minister to London, relative to the insulting speech of Daniel O'Connell. After some little discussion, the whole was laid on the table, by a vote of 140 ayes, 57 nocs.

There can be but little doubt, that the abolition principles of Mr. Adams will induce him to sustain O'Connell in any insults he may offer to the United States.

Mr CLAY of Alabama, gave notice that he should, on the 5th, ask leave to introduce a bill for reducing and graduating the price of public Land.

In the Kentucky Legislature, the number of petitions for divorces is unusually large. In each house, resolutions were passed, instructing the Committee on religion, to which those petitions were referred, to report against every case which could be relieved by the Circuit

Mr. Rodes of Fayette obtained leave to bring in a bill to allow Banking privileges to the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati Rail-road Company. Mr. Reeves of Todd, presented petitions for

a Southern Bank of Kentucky.

arrived in Lexington on Saturday last. He made aplication for a writ of Habeas Dorton James B met a number of his friends at Col. Keiser's Corpus, hefore the Judges of the Court Edmonson Benj B hotel in the evening, and proceeded on next of King's Bench for that district. The Flison Thos S morning to the City of Washington.

elected President of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Lovisville Rail Road Bank.

the friends of this patriot, to be informed, that authorities. It appears that the will Gray Ninian E. Mr. HART, who has exhibited such fine speci- was then served upon Colonel Bowles . Haggard Zachariah mens of his talents as a sculptor in our city, Commanding at Quebec, in whose cus Harris Henry C and who is, at this time considered unrivalled tody Teed is; the Colonic wrote a letter Heady S in the United States, is on a visit to the Hermis to the Judges explaining the reasons Hopkins Edmond H tage, for the purpose of taking a bust of the which induced him to decline to give up General, as large as life.

mittee appointed by the subscribers for this faction to their Honors that they imme work; and there is but little doubt the venera- diarely issued a warrant for the appreble patriot will yield to their solicitations, and set for the artist.

[COMMUNICATED.]
MR. BRADFORD—The first successful experiment of propelling boats on water by steam, was invented by Mr. EDWARD WEST, decd. in 1794, an ingenious mechanic, and one of the first settlers of Lexington. It is within the collection of many citizens now living, that Mr. West, upwards of forty years ago, made a usual excitement at Quebec. From the Newell Hugh small boat, which he ran by steam in the Elkhorn branch, at this place, to the delight of many present, the machinery of which is still in a state of preservation. This we consider the first experiment of applying steam to boats in any country.

We also understand, that a survey was made upwards of forty years ago, from the Kentucky river, near Boonsborough, with a view of ma king a canal to this place, and intersecting the Northern Waters of the untility and peacs whole mass of Canadians at Outlet ticability of which, I have no doubt.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Ken-

tucky Gazette.
Washington City, Dec. 3, 1839. DEAR SIR-Congress was organized to-day. by the usual interchange of messages. A joint

at 12 o'clock, M. In the House, a Clerk had to be elected to There were nine candidates started at firist, of every complexion of parties. The Democratic their journey the next day, principle of electing by viva voce, was adopted, and very much to the surprize of many persons, HUGH A. GARLAND, Esq. of Va. was elected on the third trial, having received 106 votes, to 104 received by M. S. C. CTARKE, Esq. a partner in mining speculations with the defaulter Swartwort. Mr. Garland is a firm Democrat, and his election is regarded here a triumph of those who were Whigs last year, voted for, not from any personal considerations, but being Southern men, it is said they are now for the Administration. This is a good sign. The delegate from Wisconsin was not allowed to take his seat, upon the evidence of a certificate from the governor, it being contested by Gen. Jones. If this shall be a governing principle for next If this shall be a governing properties winter, it may be regarded as a very important winter, it may be regarded as a very important will put decision on the part of the House. the New Jersey members, and the Illinois member, who have received cortificates thro' fraud most foul, upon an equal footing with those who will most assuredly contest their seatsand may determine the political complexion of the next Congress, by preventing them from voting for themselves.

From the Louisville Journal of the 5th inst. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. On the 25th ult. at 11 o'clock, the steamer Gen. Brown, burst her boilers at Helena. We have seen a gentleman who was on board at have seen a gentleman who was on board ac-the time, and also several letters, giving an ac-the time, and also several letters, giving an ac-the time, and also several letters, giving an ac-D. BRADFORD, count of the accident, and from these sources we derive the following particulars:

Twenty-three persons are ascertained to have been lost, and there were probably 30. The loss in the crew is as follows—Samuel Clark, captuin; Underwood, pilot; Eli Johns, 2d clerk; Paul Boonsleat, mate; Jos. Hugg, carpenter; Patrick Dum, bar-keeper; Wilson, 1st engineer. The other pilot and engineer were injured but not dangerously. Five of the fremen were killed. From eight to ten cabin passengers were destayed. passengers were destroyed. We have only learned the names of the following:-- Horace Blanchard, formerly of Lexington; R. W. Johnson, formerly bar keeper at the Louisville Hotel; and Dr Price of Vicksburg.

According to a letter of Mr M'Connell, 1st clerk, the boat had landed at Helena about 10

minutes, and was in the act of drawing in her planks when the explosion occurred. Part of the hurricane deck, the boiler deck, social hall, clerk's office, books and money chest were all swept away. Most of the books and money were afterwards found. One of the boilers was thrown on the shore, and the others were burst into pieces. The hull of the boat was much injured, and a good many barrels of flour and whiskey in the hold destroyed.

GEN. Brown - We find in the New Orleans Picayone, the following list A the crew and passengers of the steamboat Gen. Brown, to gether with those killed and wounded:

Johnston Geo W.

S. Clark, Captain of the boat, dead. Basil Bousteel, 1st mate, dead. Hamilton McCrea, pilot, legs and arms bro-

Elijah Ensign, 2d engineer, life despaired of. Eli Johns, 3d engineer, life despaired of. Robert McConnell, 1st clerk, unhurt. D. L. Davies, for Natchez, lead. Elisha Sibley, for Port Hudson, dead. W. A. Miller, for Natchez, dead. Dr. Price, for Vicksburg, dead.

H. F. Blanchard, for Vicksburg, dead. G. F. Atherton, for Vicksburg, unburt. Edward Hubbard, for New Orleans, dead. James Ball, for Natchez, dead. Robert Johnson, for New Orleans, dead. R. Grathwaite, for Columbia, missing. N. Utter, for Vicksburg, dead. J. L. Long, for Natchez, legs and arms bro-

Thomas Tewe, a passenger, missing. John Conley, of Arkansas, dead. Barney Gaffenny, deck passenger, not heard

Silas Drury, of this neighborhood, dead John S. Warner, of Pennsylvania, badly

Nobody was burt in the ladies' cabin, with the exception of Mr. George, of Vicksburg, who was slightly injured. His family, who were along, escaped. Among the passengers in the ladies' cabin, we notice the names of Mrs. M. Wilson and servant, and Mrs. E. Wilson of Montgomery. Mr. King and family, bound for Neethern ound for Natchez

The following blacks were employed on board and were all more or less hurt; some of them everely: -- Ben Handy, David Applegate, Jere miah M'Cassel, George Hughes, Henry M'Fin-

From the Burlington Sentinel. CANADA.

From Quebec our dates are to Friday last, On Tuesday, Mr. John Teed, Coffey Shelby Merchant Tailor of that city an Irishman of considerable influence, confined | Cornish Ludwell C Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President, in jail under an accusation of treason. Daviess Wm Dobouey Chapman two Canadian Judges, Messrs, Panet add Field Wm Finn John Bedard, after twenty hours deliberation. Fox Wm T Col. A. Bhanding his been unanimously granted the prayer of the petition, an Gano Steph F issued the writ. The Sheriff proceeded Goble Green V to the common jail to execute his duty, when he found that Mr Teed had been Graham John ANDREW JACKSON .- It will be gratifying to transferred to the Citadel by the military Gray Benjamin E the body of the prisoner; but his explan Jasper Charles Mr. Harr was sent on by a respectable com- atory letter was so far from giving satis- Johnson Geo W hesion of Colonel Bowles for a contempt. In proceeding to execute his warrant, McBrayer Andrew the Sheriff found that Colonel Bowles McClung John A was in the citadel barracks, the gates of McClure Nathan which have been since closed day and McFall Saml F night. The jailor was committed for Merriwether David permitting Teed to be conveyed from Mims Linah prison to the citadel; and the whole af, Morehead Chas S fair has occasioned very great and un- Morris Wm Myers Lewis tenor of Canada papers, it appears that Newton W the gates are kept closed, night and day, O'Brnnon John W for fear of an attempt to rescue the prisoners confined in the citadel. One pa- Purdy Ed C paper goes the length of saving that Redd Thos B they are actually in a state of seige .--From the known popularity of MI. | Riffe John whole mass of Canadians at Quebec, well may look for some further proceedings Rowan Alexander R in this affair.

We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle, that the stage in which Messrs CLAY Slanghter G Clayton by the usual interchange of messages. A joint committee was appointed to want on the President, who will send in his message to morrow their way to Washington, was upser on Smith Larkin B Friday, the 30th ult, near Brownsville, Sprigg James C Pa, and both these gentlemen considera- Swope Samuel F

Obs and Rep.

TEXAS .- The latest information from Trumbo John A this new Republic, is contained in the Waddle James W Orleans Courier of the 28th November. That paper states "that a letter was re- White Dempsey ceived at Houston on the 17th instant, Wintersmith Charles G Hardin Cumanche Indians were gathering in large bodies in that neighborhood. A camp was formed near San Antonio, from which a message had been sent to the inhabitants, of the import that they were at liberty to depart in safety within a certain number of days-but that all who remained after that would be massacred without respect to age or sex. The news has created quite a sensation hroughout Texas, and citizens are arming in every directioe to meet and repel the invaders."-1b.

The total vote for a Couvention in all the counties in the State, except 4, viz.

M-16 ... 1881 A MINORA

ROLL,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLA-TURE OF KY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1838.

Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Lt. Gov and Speaker

of the Senate. SENATORS. Ballinger, Frank of Knox Barlow John S of Monroe Beaty, Adam Bradshaw Wm. of Adair Burnett Isaac of Trigg, Clarke Wm of Lincoln DeCourcey Wm. of Campbell of Henderson Dixon, Archibald Ford Richard S of Warren Guthrie James of Louisville City 15 Hanson Samuel of Clarke Huston Mark E of Spencer of Hickman 30 James Thomas of Pulaski of Todd Johnston Geo W of Shelby May Samuel of Floyd of Fleming Morgan John S of Nicholas Murrell James Nutall Elijah F of Barren of Henry Pitts James G of Butler Pratt John of Scott of Lawrence of Hardin Roberts George Schooling, James Marion of Mercer Tomlinson, John A Walker Charles J of Madison of Logan of Boone Walker James V Watkins Anselm of Breckenridge Weller James C Willis Wm T of Caldwell of Green Wingate, Cyrns of Owen Young Stanley of Nelson 18
Thirty-third District vacant, by the resignation of Maj. A. K. Woelley.

REPRESENTATIVES. Allen Alfred Breckinridge & Han-Anderson Alfred Green Andrews L W Garrard Fleming Apperson Richard Bailey Hartwell A Montgomery Oldham Bayse Elizemond Bourbon Fleming Bourbon Nelson Bledsoe Hiram M Bodine Asher Bradley Wm Hopkins Christian Brooks David Bracken Browder Robert Logan Buford Thos J Laurel and Rockcastle Bullock Wm C Shelby Buckner Richard A Burden John T. Butler & Edmonso City of Louisville Favette Harrison Hardin Wayne

Butler Percival Clay Henry Jr Coleman Whitehead Coier John Combs Fielding A Clarke Mercer. Mercer Adair Harlan and Knox Hart Cumberland and Clin-City of Louisville Madison Lawrence and Morgan Meade Logan Clarke

Floyd and Pike Henderson Hughes Joseph Livingston Scott Boone Henry Garrard Marshall Thos F Woodford Anderson Russell McElroy, Hiram Hickman Caldwell Franklin Clay and Perry Morris Wm Harrison Henry Graves and McCracket Jefferson Marion Trigg Todd Casev Barren Rodes Wm

Fayette [Trimble Ohio Royston Thos Madison Washington. Shauklin Geo S Nelson Warren Fayette Shelby Allen

Pendleteton Muhlenburg Thomas John J Campbell Thornburg Isaac Estill Varren Trimble David Greenup Waddle James W Mason Calloway Lewis

Sharpe Jo

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

A general invitation is hereby given to all classes of the community, to meet at the First Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening next, 18th inst, for the discussion of the following position

That intoxicating drinks of every description are wholly unnecessary to persons in health—and that the welfire of society requires their universal disuse as a beverage

It is particularly desired that the members of the Clerical, Legal and Medical professions will be present and participate in the debate. It is hoped that all who have objections to the doctrine of total abstinence, will come for-ward and defend their views on this all impor-

By order of the Exe. Com. of Lex. T S. Fresh supply of BLUE LICK WATER

No 28. Main street .

inefficient police of our city for the past two or three years, and the evident necessity of a change, many of the voters of the city, in looking round for a candidate for the office of Mayor who will (most likely) restore the affairs of the city to good order, have concluded to ask of you to permit your name to be used as a candidate at the approaching election-District. and hope that you will permit your name to be 24 thus used.

MANY VOTERS.

CITY ELECTION. The election for Mayor of the City of Lexington will be held in the several wards, on the first Saturday in January.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY, JACOB ASHTON, CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE, G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

MARRIED-By Dr. B. F. Hall, on the 10th inst. Mr WILLARD F. TAFT, of this city, to Miss Verlinda A. Grimes, of Bourbon county.

By the same, on the 11th inst. Mr. Desso
Duidwir to Miss Joanna Miller, daughter of
Mr. Isaac R. Miller, all of this city.

DIED -- Near this city, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. Joseph Foreman, aged 42 years.
On the 11th inst. Geo. Shoemaker, aged 39

In this city, on the 6th inst. Mrs. SARAH ANN M'MURTRY, wife of Mr John M'Munry, and daughter of Mr Stark Taylor of this county. On the 7th inst. at his residence in this county, Capt. Walter Care, aged 86 years.
In this county, Mr. Horario Nelson Graves.
aged about 21 years, son of Wm. W. Graves.

THE DEPOSITORY HE Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, having been enabled to extend their business, now offer to the public,

a general assortment of READY MADE CLLOTHING. &c. Such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; over Coats; Coatees and Roundabouts; Vests; Pantaloons and Drawers; Linen, Calico and Frannel Shirts; Cravats, Caps, Capes, Aprons, Sheets and Pillow-cases; Children's Cloathing, and Comfortables of all sizes-offered whole

sale and retail, at their room on Upper street, between Main and Water sts, near Norton's Drug Store.

Pramilies having work to put out, will find it punctually attended to if sent to the Depository.

Dec 13, 1838-50

NOTICE.

Mercantile business Mercantile business, between the under-signed, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to the late firm will make payment to Jony P. Bowman, who will likewise settle claims against it.

J. P. BOWMAN,
SAMUEL DUNN.

Dec 13, 1838-50-1m

HEMP SEED. BAGS just received and for sale by
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Dec 13, 1838-50tf No. 10, Main-st

SHEET IRON. SMALL lot Juniata Sheet Iron, suitable A SMALL lot Juniata Spectifon, suitable for Stove pipe, just received and for sale.

B. F CRUTCHFIELD,

Dec 13, 1838—50tf No. 10, Main-st.

HOOP IRON. A SMALL lot of Hoop Iron, just received and for sale. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

KENTUCKY STATE

LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentuc

40,000 DOLLARS:

CLASS NO. 84, FOR 1838.

D. S. GREGORY & Co.-MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

12 do

25 do

75 do

100 do

125 do

122 do

20 do

63 do

155 do

200

150

125

1 Prize \$40,000 |

15.000

10.000

4.000

3.000

2.000

1.615

1.000

Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion.

\$20,000-\$5.000-\$3.000.

S. GREGORY & CO-MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEME

Tickets \$5-Shares in proportion.

Dec. 13, 1838.-46tf Lexington, Ky

rial and Hyson Teas, received and for sa
B F CRUTCHFIELD,

arrangements to give them a BALL in about

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838.

For sale by A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library

5,000

3,000

2,000

1,640

1 pr of \$20,000 |

1 do

1 do

1 do

ten days.

CLASS NO. 85, FOR 1838.

1 do

1 10

do

do

1 do

I do

10 do

Dec 13, 1838-501 Louisville Lottery. Draws every Thursday at Louisville, Ky. A CERTIFICATE of a Package of Quarter Tickets, may be had from 17 to 20 call and leave their names. Dec 13. STREETER'S OFFICE,

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838-46tf AN APPRENTICE WANTED

O learn the trade of a BLACKSMITH, a young man of 14 or 15 years of age, of good moral character, that cau come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, upon application to the subscriber, living 3 miles from Lexington, on the old Frankfort ROBERT BURNS. Dec 1838 -- 49 3t

L. B. SMITH,

business during his absence to the Legisla-ture, will be attended to by JOHN H. DOWN. All business entrusted to his care will receive punctual attention

E. Perkins's Tavern.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite To be determined by the Drawing of the Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 8 for 1838.

To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 15, 1838. 10 Pr's. \$ 750 500

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED. TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE,

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable

To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No 21, for 1838, where I will be happy to wait on those having To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 19, 1838. weighing to be done.

Lexfington, Nov 29, 1838-48

JOHN M. M'CALLA. 20 pr.s \$1,000 20 do 300 ATTORNEY AT LAW. The collection of non-residents' claims prompily attended to. His Office for the present, at his residence on Main-street, at the 150 50

PORK WANTED. TEAS--150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Impe-A CARD.

IN answer to several equiries, Mr. RICH-ARDSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he is making will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838-484 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

MR. JOHN W. HUNT, Sing-Owing to the BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constanthand, a large assorment o ing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock as he bushed to sales of Dry Goods, Grocesics, Furnipublic to call and examine his stock, as he ture, &c.

teels confident they cannot be surpassed.
RICHARD OWENS, Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. Lexington, Dec 13, 1838-50tf

FARM FOR SALE. R. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Roa?, within five miles of Lexington. It contains

444 ACRES OF LAND, Half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in Blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never faling water in every field The no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE. Dec 12, 1838 -50-3m



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY. WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I

The property is unencumbered, and a perfect as low as any house in the Wost. Call and title will be made the purchaser. For tern apply to FRANCIS KRICKEL, All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove

from the state, FRANCIS KRICKEL Also, for Sale,
Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS,
WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. very
low, as I am determined to leave the state. Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838

ORDIALS.—A few cases Moriskind and assorted CORDIALS—just received. B. F CRUTCHFIELD, Lexington, Nov 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st

RESERVED GINGER AND CITRON. A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD, Nov 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st. A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER, HO can produce unquestionable test montals as to character and qualifies ons, can obtain a situation in a Boardi

Honse, at a liberal salary, by applying to Dr. B. F. HALL, of Lexington. A middle aged Lady would be preferred. Nov. 15, 1838.--46-3t

BADEN CORN.

HE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of BADEN SEED CORN, carefully selected by a gentleman who procured the seed from Thomas N. Baden, of Maryland, last Spring. The Corn will be ready for delivery at any time after the 1st of January next, and will be forwarded to any place on the principal road in the state. Those in the vicinity of Lexington, who wish to procure said corn, will tance, may address me by letter, (postage paid) Price, \$3 per bushel, delivered at this place, exulsive of the bag or barrel containing it.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

LAW NOTICE.

NFORMS his friends and Clients, that his Office, Upper-street, No. 3.

December 6, 1838 .- 40tf

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal kets, &c. &c.

Silks of the latest styles—Worsted Goods of 300

Horses WELL ATTENDED TO:

E. PERKINS. or, B. I would infarm the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGH-ING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS,

E. PERKINS.

corner of Ayres's Alley. Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838-48-1y

WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of MERCHANTABLE PORK, delivered at Capt. Armstead Blackwell's, within one mile and a half of Colbyville, (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road) The Hogs best suit the person selling.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, Sec.

AUCTION

COMMISSION STORE. HE subscribers having associated them-

selves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD. BOOTS—and also a large lot of and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, CORK suitable for manufactur beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in flunces

I. T. CAVINS, JAS. B. BRADFORD. Lexington, New 22, 1838-47tf

Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

NEW GOODS. Mercantile Purings in this City Mercantile Business in this City, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. I. Winter and lately by T. N. Gaines, No. 27, Mainstreet, one door above Huggins's Corner, respectfully informs his friends and trading public, that he is receiving and opening a large, fashonable and General Assortment of

FALL & WINTER MERCHANDIZE, Consisting in part of the following, viz ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

In the above stock will be found a handsome assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of new style; French work Muslin Capes and Collars, Muslin Delains, Embroidered Thibet Cloth, figured and plain; French Merinos, Silks, Satins, French Chintz, Large Rich Broche, Harlequin and Worsted Shawls, and Worsted Handkerchiefs for winter wear, with new reside, at the corner of High and a great variety of seasonable GOODS not enu-Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on merated; all of which have been bought with Main cross street, and the House and Lot op-posite the residence of John Peck, on which is upon such terms as will enable me to offer them dain cross street, and the House and Bot of posite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed time. Persons visiting this market will please time. Persons visiting this market will please as those who may wish to purchase, would of give me a call, as it is my intention to keep course desirc to examine for the meselves.

> Jeans, Linseys, Socks, Toward Flax Linen Feathers, Lard, and Bacon, taken at the market prices for Goods

J. G. MORRISON. Lexington, October 1838-42-2m

NEW GOODS.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

No. 37, Main-Street, A RE now receiving and opening an exten-sive and well selected assortment of Fritish, French, India and American

MERCHANDIZE. Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets; French, British and American Prints: Brown and Bleached Cotton;
Flannels and Blankets;
Muslin De Lains, in great variety;
Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets

Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS. for Gentlemen; Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CAR-PETS; also, Stair and Passage Carpets; QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GROCERIES. Lexington, Nov 29, 1838-48-2m

J. BLAIN & L. C. BAKES. OULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on, at the old stand of L. G. BAKES, on Main street, No. 30, opposite Brennan's Hotel, The Confectionary Business. In all its various branches, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attend-

ed to. FRESH OYSTERS, Every week from Baltimore. - Their first supply has just arrived, of the very finest flavor and quality, which they will serve up at the Families supplied with Fresh or Pickled

OYSTERS, by the Can or Dozen. N B-All persons having claims against I... C. Bares will present them for payment, and hose indebted to him will come forward and ettle them. L. C. B. Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838-46-3t

NEW GOODS.

RAINEY & FERGUSON, No. 25, Main-street. AVE just received an extensive and well

assorted stock of British, French, India and American DRY GOODS.

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.

Also, a large lot of Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838-46-2m To the Widows and Heirs of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary and Late

Wars.

WILL attend to obtaining Bounty Land for the heirs of Officers of the Revolutionary and soldiers of the late War, and pensions for widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution. All widows who were the wives of officers or soldiers any time prior to the first of January, 1794, are now entitled to the same pension as their husbands would be entitled if they were alive. All officers, soldiers, or other persons, who furnished property or had it destroyed for the use of the military during the late, war, are entitled to pay for the same. From documents Wars. the use of the initiary during the late war, are entitled to pay for the same. From documents now in my possession, I will, in many cases, be able to establish the claims. No charge will be made in any case, unless successful.

LEWIS C. SUGGETT,

Near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky. Oct. 3, 1838-40-8t

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Y former residence on Mulberry street, now occupied by Mrs. Brand. Also, an adjoining LOT, on which is a Stable and Carriage. House.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

JAMES WEIR.

November 1, 1838-44-3t

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between F. M'LEAR AND PAILLIP O'CONNELL, was dissolved by autual consent, on the 6th of October inst. All those instances of the second for the second debted to the firm are requested to come for ward and settle their accounts. Any account due by the firm will be paid on sight. As Mr. O'Connell is preparing to leave the city, it is all important that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. The receipt of either will be good, as to the debt due them. F. M'LEAR, PHILLIP O'CONNELL.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838.

F. M'LEAR,

WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS IN THE SAME HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN-ST. AND GREADWAY. He is determined to keep an extensive Assort-

GROCERIES; QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE. AND LIQUORS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

He solicits a continuance of the favors of his old customers, and the public generally.

Lexington, Oct 25, 1838-43-1m

GREEN HILL Boarding School.

THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situa-tion, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year, (1839.)

The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each, allow. ing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education .-Much care and exertion are used to inculcate Opinions, Feelings, and Manners, founded in Magnanimity, Right Reason and Christian Jo rality; it being quite as important to develope and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's.day, and when the weather is favorable, attend

Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be \$150, if paid in advance—if not paid in advance \$175 will invariably be charged, one-half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Sta-tionary, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25, Use of Piano \$3, and Draw-ing and Painting \$12 per session Books and ing and Painting \$12 per session Books and Stationary will be charged at the Lexington

retail prices. No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of

time, except in cases of long continued illness.

Application may be made at the Store of B.

W. & H. B. Todd, Lexington, or at the School.

HUGH B. TODD, Principal. Nov 22, 1838--47-2m

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND. ON TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1839, will be sold to the highest bidder, the FARM of Horatia Johnson, deceased, containing 170 ACRES first rate LAND, lying in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike. A good Frame Dwelling House, large and extensive Stone Mill House, and other necessary building a phase of the state buildings; about 100 acres of cleared Land; the remainder finely timbered and well set in grass. Terms of sale accommodating, and made known on the day of sale, on the promises. Possession given on the first day of March.

Any person wishing to see the farm can apply to Joseph Downing on the premises, or to the subscriber near them .

A. H. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Executor of Horatia Johnson.

Nov 15-46td

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION. E shall offer FOR SALE on Thursday, the 20th day of December next, on the

Utensils, Furniture, &c. &c. from Lexington, between the Versailles and Parker's Mill Roads. THE FARM CONTAINS 342 ACRES

of first rate Land, well watered by four never failing springs; 150 acres under cultivation; 50 acres of which is first rate Hemp land; the balance well timbered. There is on it a first rate Dwelling House, with ample accommodations for a large facility out house. rate Dwelling House, with ample accommoda-tions for a large family, out houses, &c. all in good repair. Also,—a large Brick Hemp Ware House, Loom House for 12 Looms; and a Rope Walk, with a large Dwelling House, Kitchen, Brick Negro House, and two Smoke

Houses attached to the Factory.

THE NEGROES NUMBER 48-25 of whom are likely young men; 10 are boys from 8 to 15 years old; 5 are women, with 8 chil-The men and boys are composed of farm hands, weavers, hecklers and spinners. THE STOCK consists of a large number of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, of good breed, and 2 yokes of Oxen. 50 hogs are fattened and ready for market. Among the horses are several fine Brood Mares of good blood, and a

pair of carriage Horses.

THE CROP consists of 50 Acres of first rate
HEMP spread down; about 200 barrels of
CORN, HAY, RYE and OATS in the stack THE FARMING UTENSILS are princi-

pally new and in good order, and of every description used on a farm. There are 2 wagons, 2 or carts. 8 setts of harness, &c. THE HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNI. TURE is principally new and valuable, consisting of a Sideboard, Secretary, Tables, Chairs,

Beds and Bedding, &c.
Also-a handsome BAROUCHE and HAR-NESS, nearly new.

Also-a large Lot of Plank and Scantling.
THE SALE will commence at 9 o'clock, A M. and be continued from day to day until all

the articles are sold. TERMS OF SALE--For the Land, one third Cash in hand, and the balance in one and

two years, with interest. Possession given im-The Negroes will be sold on six moths credit. For the other articles: for all sums of \$20 and

For the other articles: for all sums of \$20 and under, cash in hand; over \$20 a credit of six months will be given. Negotiable notes with approved security will be required. No property can be removed until the terms of sale are WILLIAM SWIFT, JOHN NEET. complied with.

J. DELPH, Auctioneer. November 15, 1878 .-- 46tds

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative!

DANIEL BRADFORD,

AKES pleasure in announcing to the afficted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street—Price \$2,50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Baltimore, just received by B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Nov. 10, 1838. No. 10, Main-street, Lex.

No. 20, 1838. No. 10, Main-street, Lex.



HE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,
At his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell

Thaving provided himself with a FUR-NITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free

JOSEPH MILWARD. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838-36tf N. B.-I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the

city or country.



No 15. Hunt,s Row, HE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for

the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their ames, I will refer to the long advertisements f some Chairmakers and Upholsteress. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms

of sale favorable. HORACE E. DIMICK. Lexington, July 11, 1838.-29-tf

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY. THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next.

By order of the Directors,

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 .- 46-td

Reliance Line of Stages. OFFICE-Corner of Main and Ann Streets,

directly opposite Weisiger's Inn. THIE RELIANCE LINE commenced its regular trips on Sunday morning, Octo-ber 14th. It leaves Frankfort every other morning, (on the arrival of the Lexington Cars) The Louisville -- through in 9 hours.

Returning -- leaves Louisville on the success

ing day, at 4 o'clock in the morning-through n the same time. FARE-Four Dollars.
GRIFFIN & McCARAN, Propr's. Frankfort, Oct. 20, 1838-43ta \$3

Commonwealth. September 20, 1838.

HE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and gwod assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS,

LIQUORS, &c. Farm, Negroes, Stock, Crop, Farming Which will be sold at the lowest market prices SAMUEL C. TROFTER. N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEM-ICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between 3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do walts an establishment with a paper of the well to apply early, as I wilf give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838-38tf Marble Factory, rth Upper Street, Corner of Short-St.



P. DOYLE.

ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have general assortment of every article in his line of business, viz:

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Food Stones, Door Sills and Steps, Window Sills and Heads, Paint Stones and Mullers; Stones for Saddlers, Imposing Stones for Printers; Marble frames for fire Places; Mortars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump

add Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c. All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and excuted in the best manner. Plans can be furnished of ancieut and modern monuments, Euro-

pean and American.

I flatter myself, that having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE. N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other shop in the West, that

works the same materials.

Odd Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought to my Shop.

Lexington, October 25, 1838—44-3m Obs.

Furniture and Chairs.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and raying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Es-tablishment, Limestone street, second door aove the Jail, where any person wanting any lescription of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none n the United States. JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-tf

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner of Mill and Short streets,

oppoite the Post Office; Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired Lexington, June 25, 1838 .- 26-tf

KENTUCKYSTEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38. West Main street, Corner of Main-Cross street, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[Successor to Bain & Top,]

AS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to curchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL: with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those vnolesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

Or He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts-they urnishing the wool or not -as best suits their

convenience. Summer Fashions just Received, 40 Lexington, June, 1833 .- 23-tf



FRANKLIN THORPE (Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller,) ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS AND WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY.— ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838. 30-3

DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office. july 19, 1837, 22-tf

SPUN COTTON.

ARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOE CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT. August 23, 1838.—34tf

DR. WARREN'S

COUGH MIXTURE



Hon. J. BURNET, Rev. DAVID ROOT, JOHN H. GROSEBECK, Esq. HENRY B FUNK, And many others.

And to the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan's Asylum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from he use of it last winter. Constantly for sale by

GLASCOE & HARRISON. Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth-streets. And by all the other Druggists in the city. Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838-46tam \$5

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR SARR AT THE OFFICE.

Cabinet Ware-room- UPHOLSTERING! GREAT WESTERNU. S. MAILLINE

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.



passengers by this line, takethe splendid Troy coaches every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rock-roe, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours. This line forms the connexion between the

great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Departments,) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where pas-sengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Val-

Rockroe, the place which stages and steam. boats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. (All baggage at the owners' risk .

A. TOBEY & CO. Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6m.

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE



FROM LEXINGTON TO MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Muys-PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail

Road Office. H. M'CONATHY, Agent. Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-tf.

Groonribs, Winds AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by RUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfull, inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some

WINES AND LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city. He has made and is making arrangements to

keep a constant supply of Goods in his Line, Which he will offer for sale at the lowest mar-ket price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS. Goods consinged to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his since thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their interest, to merit and receive a con-

tinuance of their patronage.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837-51-tf:

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD, AVING entered in partnership, tender there services to the public in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in the city and surrounding country-and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

DR. S. C. TROTTER. AS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house. Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. BUN AWAY from my employment, a few days since, a Black Boy, named WM. ROSS, belonging to Mrs. Breckinridge—He is about 23 years of age, about five feet four inches high; stutters. It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he may likely change it Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, living on the Cynthiana road, nine miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward. JOHN P. INNIS.

September 13, 1838.--37 T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS, WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Bennan's Hotel. Lex., April 19, 1838.-16-tf.

Penmanship. CHARLES QUINN respectfully informs the citizens, that he will be happy to instruct persons disposed to make acquisitions in this elegant accomplishment. Specimens of the most elegant and fashionable hands can be exhibited—and let those interested judge for themselves. The following letter of recommendation from the Vice-Prisident of the United States, may serve to remove any doubts with those who are sceptical on this subject:

"I have information satisfactory to myself, that Mr. CHARLES QUINN, who teaches Writing, is well qualified to perform that useful branch of Education to advantage, and as such is my opinion, I feel it my duty to teach mend him to the public as a man worthy of confidence, and the patronage of the public his peculiar qualifications in his art-and 1 also refer persons to his exhibitions of his per-

formances, which he carries with him. RH. M. JOHNSON.
September 25, 1838."—40 Exchange Hotel

CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and

It has been fitted up and furnished in the best

Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rrockroe, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock,

At Little Rock, ly, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests.

THOMAS P. HART. June 26, 1838.—30-14t

Notice

HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay t as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING. Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on band a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at eitheir Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

Jan. 4, 1938,—1 tf.

TURF REGISTER, PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad

York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. A. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co.
ept. 15, 1836-55-tf. Dissolution

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm. J. PENNEY, GEO. CHAMBLIN.

Lex., May 19, 1838. -21-tf.

JABEZ BEACH. A T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same for-

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and

perils of the sea.

("This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factorial and in the owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factorial and in the state of the country are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannoe be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for sattlements. tories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan

tage to call." The following are the officerschosen by the JOHN W. HUNT, President.

WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, THO. C. O'REAR, Directors. H. H. TIMBERL. 4KE A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry.

Lex., May 7, 1838-21-tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK. SMITHING. THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm . Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its

ranches, and a good assortment of the latest im oved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

BROWNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a firstrate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constantem plnyment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprenti-ces in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. H. Lex Sep 7 .-- 53-11

VALUABL A D TRIED PATENT ME ICINES.

OF SARSAPARILLA: neons Affections, &c.
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

A specific in Dyspensia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

And at the Drug Store of GEO. W. NORTON, Main street. August 3, 1897.—31-1.

Blue Lick Springs

HE Subscriber would most respectfully return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to him during the last watering season, and would inform them that he will again be prepared to accommodate those who may feel disposed to visit these delightful springs during the approaching season.

He has made several very material improve-

ments and alterations since the last season, all having in view the comfort and convenience of

He cems it scarcely necessary to promise that his TABLE shall be furnished with the very best provisions the country affords, having made arrangements at all times to be supplied with VENISON and FRESH FISH; that his BAR shall be supplied with the choicest LI-QUORS, and in fine, that every exertion shall be used to give general satisfaction to those who may call on him. His charges will be
BOARD, per week,
Per day, (less than a week,)
Notes of all solvent Banks will be receiv

ed from visiters, from the States where they

G. L. PRYOR, AGENT For J. L. BRADLEY. April 4, 1838.—14-(f

ROSIN THE BOW;

A Splendid Mallese Jack, 14 hand high,

VILL Stand the present season at WestBROOK, the Stock Farm of THOMAS

SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jennets Twenty-five Dollars, Mares
Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the
season July, 15. season, July, 15.

PETER BROOKS, Jan. 4, 1938,—1 tf.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.

J. CHRISTOPHER,

J. CHRISTOPHER,

J. CHRISTOPHER,

Agent for Thos. Smith

March 1, 1838.—9-ti.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.

"Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral; her dam a cross of Bukewell Cælebs, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.

lsaac, &c.
(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.
August 20, 1837.

Prentiss's Pile Ointmen. This invaluable preparation has cured thousands: and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family county to be mitted. family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cas-

es, if resorted to in the commencement of the Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

Female Cordial of Health. HIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tome in its efects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and and curative effects on female weakwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by dis-eases arising from local and genaral debility; and because they find no relief from the strenghening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereing and infellible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the ob-structions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues. Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprietor and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

NOTICE PROPERTY of every description, against the hy note or account, are earnestly requested to

> J. McCAULEY. HE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of GROCERIES

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

RAN AWAY PROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 22d October, a negro man named LAWSON, About 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle, no marks recollected, except those on his back, is

cunning and artful. He was purchased of the

estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lex-

Nov. 15, 1838-46tf A. WICKLIFFE. A N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour.— UPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutasimple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS. October 4, 1838. -40tf

> CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.

No. 52, Marble Front. Dec. 21, 1837 .- 51-tf.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, Sec.